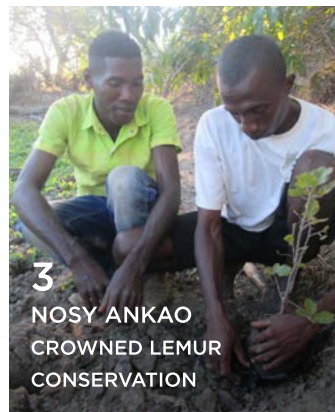


TIME + TIDE FOUNDATION

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

APRIL - JUNE 2018



Time + Tide Foundation 2018 Annual General Meeting

This quarter we had the pleasure of hosting the Time + Tide Foundation Council in two of the four protected areas in which we work: Liuwa Plain National Park in Zambia and the island sanctuary of Nosy Ankao in Madagascar.



Over one week in early April, the Foundation Council visited both Sibemi Community School and Munde Village in Liuwa, observed a public health intervention at the Nosy Ankao primary school and participated in marine research within the Ankao archipelago. The Council also heard presentations from six project managers who described the ecological, economic and social challenges faced by residents in these exceptionally remote places. During the annual general meeting, the Council reflected on what they learned from their time on the ground and discussed how the [Time + Tide Foundation](#) and [Time + Tide](#) can further develop local conservation-led economies.

Nosy Ankao:

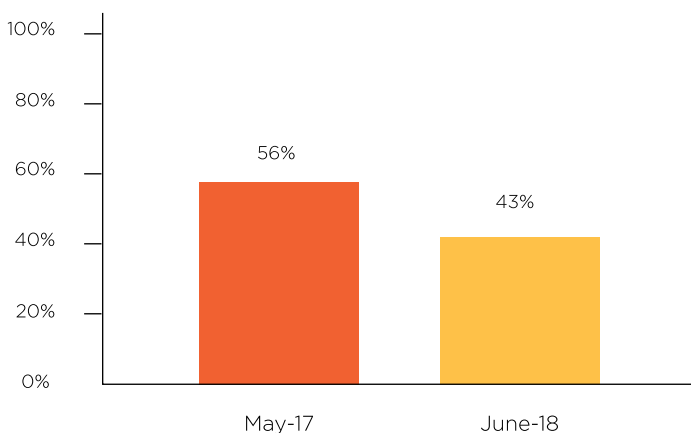
CROWNED LEMUR CONSERVATION

In late June, we traveled back to the mainland village of Amparihirano to continue our reforestation programme, touch base with the community rangers on their monitoring and sensitization work and speak to residents about what they've learned from this project.



AVERAGE FREQUENCY OF SLASH AND BURN AGRICULTURE

0% indicates no use and 100% indicates habitual use



Over the course of 4 days, the team planted 20 trees with the members of the community around Bekaraoka Forest and an additional 50 seedlings in their nursery, with reforestation plans for the start of the rainy season. During the first year of the project, community rangers devoted 350 hours to monitoring lemurs in Bekaraoka Forest, and Dr. Julien Andriamampianina, a medical doctor from the town of Ampisikina, spent 36 days in Amparihirano offering a total of 1080 medical consultations and free treatment to residents. Moreover, 43% of interviewed residents noted an increase in their ability to meet their monthly expenditure demands and residents reported an overall decrease in the use of slash and burn agriculture.

Nosy Ankao:

HEALTH LITERACY

In April, we welcomed back the team from YES-TaFiTa for their fourth environmental and health outreach programme on Nosy Ankao.

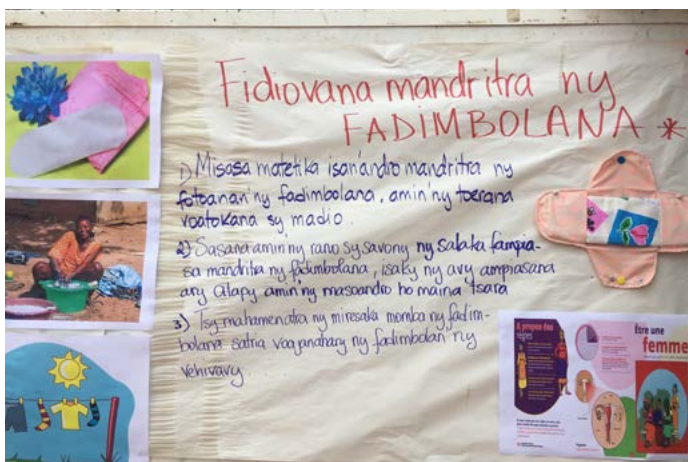
For over two weeks, the TaFiTa facilitators worked with members of the health committee on improving their outreach approach to command as much attention as possible during community meetings and door-to-door sensitization. The key topics covered for local outreach were sexually transmitted diseases and their symptoms, family planning, safe motherhood, nutrition and balanced diets, and hygiene. While Miavana provides employees

and residents of the island with health services through the clinic, including maternity care, in remote areas of Madagascar awareness about healthy living and sanitation is often lacking. The community-health outreach model empowers individuals with public health training to share their knowledge on the most common health concerns faced by coastal communities.



Having YES-TaFiTa and regular public outreach sessions strengthens the Health Committee's capacity to reach out to people, which is more than necessary in rural-based and remote communities such as Nosy Ankao. People are not used to seeing medical personnel, which is why it is so important for us to go to the people and discuss different health issues they may be facing.

- Krist'of Maranatha Horipa, Chef Clinic, Nosy Ankao



© Richard l'Anson

South Luangwa:

HOME-BASED EDUCATION PROGRAMME

This quarter, we were delighted to augment the physiotherapy intervention of our home-based education programme through body stress release, a health technique designed to unlock tension in the body.



In late May, Suré Tredoux and Anika Meijer joined Violet Sitwala from the Archie Hinchcliffe Disability Intervention to meet the children from Kakumbi and Mnkhanya chiefdoms and demonstrate this technique. They offered at least three sessions to 67 children over the course of two weeks, using the Yosefe School Library as their base and conducting home visits to those children who were unable to travel to the school. The body stress release intervention had an incredibly positive impact: children with cerebral palsy who previously were reluctant to move started crawling, children with sickle cell who were hesitant to eat began to regularly seek out foods high in nutritional value, and children who had recently undergone corrective operations for bowed legs began to straighten their legs and balance more easily. While body stress release is not a method of diagnosing or treating conditions, the technique offers a complimentary healing approach, one that proved remarkably effective in providing relief to the disabled children of Mfuwe.



Lower Zambezi:

CONSERVATION THEATRE

This quarter, the conservation theatre students at Chitende Secondary School have been working with Barefeet Theatre on their upcoming performance in late July.

The play is entitled *The Land of the Mighty King Haka*, which highlights the plight of pangolins, the most trafficked animal in the world (haka means pangolin in the local Goba language). The play tells the story of an elderly man and woman, Ambuya and Agogo, who used to live in harmony with the wildlife of the Lower Zambezi. During that time, they found that pangolins played an important ecological role as soil caretakers and organic exterminators for their crops, eating as many as 70 million ants

and termites per year. Unfortunately, Ambuya and Agogo explain, as time went on pangolins became highly coveted on the black market for their scales, flesh and foetuses in addition to suffering from consistent habitat loss and degradation. The play ends with the characters calling on audience members to help protect the pangolin in the Lower Zambezi by reporting any incidents or rumours of wildlife trafficking to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and Conservation Lower Zambezi.



The importance of our play ... is actually simple: to teach the world, or to teach the country, that pangolins should be conserved. As in, in farming methods, the pangolins are helpful because they eat the pests that are against our farming activities. An example is armyworms: pangolins eat worms that destroy our crops, so by having the pangolins, at least they are helpful to us, and we should stop the people from killing them, because actually they are very much useful.

- Douglas Banda, grade 10, Chitende Secondary School



Liuwa Plain: CONSERVATION ENTERPRISES

Over six weeks in April and May, Inonge Liboma and Kalimukwa Kalimukwa, research assistants from the University of Zambia, were deployed for immersive data collection in Sibemi and Munde villages of Liuwa Plain.

They spent their time living alongside residents, learning about their fishing techniques, farming initiatives, the social and educational services available to residents of the national park, and the history of local conservation efforts. The students were warmly accepted by both communities and were exposed to the economic challenges of living in a protected area, where commercial activities are restricted and residents depend on barter agreements with fish traders to procure food and supplies. Once the students returned from the field, they spent a week in the town of Kalabo organizing and entering their datasets. They also visited the sponsored Munde and Sibemi students at Kalabo Secondary School to explain how conservation of Liuwa Plain enables tourism, which in turn positively impacts students through their sponsorships. With the findings from this research, we will learn more about how we can support Liuwa residents by facilitating access to social services and procuring as many products as possible from these villages.

For more information please e-mail: info@timeandtidefoundation.org

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